

The Cadiz Democratic Sentinel.

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From the Cincinnati Commercial, Republican, The Manner of the Assault upon General McClellan.

Not a day passes but the New York Tribune and its affiliated sheets iterate old or invent new slanders concerning General McClellan. We are not partisans of the General. We are not among those who claimed he was "our Napoleon," and have pursued him with persistent puffy; nor are we of those who have sought to bring him into contempt by hostile criticisms on his conduct or sneering insinuations as to his capacity. He had a high army reputation at the beginning of the war. His book on the Crimean war and European armies, is in every page the work of a man of solid abilities and attainments. His campaign in Western Virginia was creditable to his generalship. His exertions in the organization of the army of the Potomac, displayed energy of character and excellent judgment. His elevation to the position of commanding General of our armies, had the approval of every member of the Cabinet, after they had had opportunities to know him well. The policy of waiting so long to get perfectly ready, has not had our unimpaired admiration, but we have shared the general public impatience regarding it. We should remember, however, that after our reverse at Manassas, it became essential to the successful prosecution of the war, that our armies should be superior to the enemy in numbers, equipments and discipline, as it would be necessary to make long marches, maintain extensive lines of communication, and assault strongly fortified positions. Whatever may have been lost during the months of inaction that so sorely tried the "confidence, patience and forbearance" of the people, recent events have demonstrated that the gigantic resources of the country received military development commensurate with the struggle before it, and that the conditions of success were secured. It therefore becomes those not bereft of reason by the excitement of the hour to look hopefully, and confidently to the future, rather than with regret and intolerance upon the past. Such a time as this seems most inappropriate for the indulgence of a spirit of malicious detraction of the commanding General, and we cannot but look upon the vehement assaults made upon him, with something of indignation, so clear does it appear that they are unwarranted by the facts, and that their effect, so far as they have influence, must be unfortunate. Nothing but downright treachery and absolute imbecility on the part of Gen. McClellan, would justify the course of the New York Tribune, Cincinnati Gazette, Chicago Tribune, &c., toward him. We do not believe him to be an idiot or a traitor, and hence condemn the course of those journals, and denounce it as factious and in the last degree abominable.

The Gazette recently published a communication, and gave it editorial notice, to the effect a member of Gen. McClellan's staff, from Cincinnati, (Col. Thomas M. Key being the officer explicitly indicated,) had been seen in suspicious circumstances with a disloyal person. The insinuation was that Gen. McClellan and his staff officers were to be suspected of secession sympathies and treacherous correspondence with the enemy. This pernicious and monstrous slander the Gazette has fairly corrected. But the villany of the original publication cannot be explained away or atoned for. Only a mercenary could have been guilty of such a thing, here where the zealous and self-sacrificing loyalty of Colonel Key is known to thousands. When such publications are not made by individuals fatally bent on mere mischief, they result from the narrow and poisonous partisanship, that is blind as a cobra, and dead as an adder, to all merits, save that found within strict party lines. The general prevalence of such a policy would be utterly destructive of the National cause, and those who propagate it, are grossly traitorous as the perjurer and blood-stained scoundrel in arms against the Government.

On the very day (Thursday) that the Gazette retraced its infamously insinuated charge against Col. Key, the New York Tribune made one as virulent and shameless against Gen. McClellan. It proceeds in the first place to declare S. L. M. Barlow, of New York, (who is reported to be the author of the interpolation of Secretary Stanton's alleged but disavowed compliment to Gen. McClellan, in the Railroad Convention,) a "pro-slavery Democrat of the most ultra stripe." It says of him:

"He has maintained the most intimate relations with leading secessionists. No man in New York was so well informed respecting secessionary movements as he was, and he was constantly in communication with them."

It also says:

"Not long ago he paid at the Union Club the dues of Mr. Judah E. Benjamin, Jeff Davis' Secretary of War, and also secured for this traitor the privilege of residing in the Club instead of being expelled."

Following this, the Tribune has a disquisition on "Mr. Barlow's personal relations with Gen. McClellan," a subject which it affects to approach with "restraint," while there is every appearance of eagerness to dwell upon it. It says that according to Mr. Barlow's own declaration:

entered the army, and of that corporation Mr. Barlow was Vice-President."

A fair-minded person—one not rabid with hate and full of slander—would have found in the fact that Mr. Barlow and General McClellan had been connected with the management of the same railroad an explanation of their personal relations. But the Tribune descends to the vulgar atrocity of stating in a paragraph bristling with malignant suggestions, that Mr. Barlow, when at Washington, in attendance upon the Railroad Convention, was a guest at Gen. McClellan's house. Having in the first part of its article plainly asserted that Mr. Barlow is a falsifier, it proceeds to attach importance to his alleged declaration that Gen. McClellan agrees with him on the slavery question, and the insinuation is that the General, like his old railroad associate, is a sympathizer with secession. This business of holding one responsible for the antecedents and opinions of his personal acquaintances, and thrusting into his face any injudicious and offensive remarks they may have made, is only possible where the assailant has lost all sense of justice and abandoned his manhood. The work of reckless detraction will probably go on. Where a temper so spiteful is manifested, and such materials are employed, the fund of slander must be inexhaustible.

It is some satisfaction to feel that no more despicable slanders than those already proposed can be devised; and that the malignants who have abandoned all remorse, and are inensible to shame, will in good time be held to a rigid accountability for all the evil they have wrought, as they already receive the hearty scorn of all honest men not bewildered by their Satanic ingenuity in the dark womb of detraction.

Forney on Breckinridge.

The re-election of Mayor Sanderson in the city of Lancaster, has afforded that virtuous man, John W. Forney, another opportunity to attack what he calls the Breckinridge Democracy. Breckinridge is a traitor, and every Democrat in the free States who does not believe in the immaculate Forney, is necessarily a friend of the traitor Breckinridge, and consequently a traitor too. In this way the plant root of Forney, succeeds in proving that a majority of the voters of the city of Lancaster, are like Breckinridge, traitors to the Union. Why, among the most notorious traitors, who hung upon the skirts of John C. Breckinridge, this audacious Forney was always the most conspicuous. The "courtly Breckinridge," and such terms of imperial endorsement, daily decorated the columns of the Press, in its sickly adulation of that crafty politician. Forney, Dan Sickles, the Chevalier Wyckoff, and their set of exemplary and virtuous politicians were the gentle coadjutors which regarded Breckinridge as its peculiar representative. As for Judge Douglas, he understood the virtuous John; he trusted him as much as he did "adders fanged," and just about as much as the friends of the deceased traitor Forney now.

It is very evident, from the frequent spasmodic efforts of Forney, to alarm the people against the "Breckinridge Democracy,"—meaning thereby all those whom he cannot carry with him in his pilgrimage to the camp of Black Republicanism,—that Abolitionism in his opinion at present, is resting upon a weak foundation. We appreciate his sensitiveness upon these points. It would be a lamentable thing, as he suggests, if the Democracy of Pennsylvania should again become dominant, because in that event it might assist in lifting the disinterested and patriotic Forney from the snug little sinecure he so handsomely fills in the United States Senate. Forney's apprehension of the rebel leaders being restored to power in the Union through the efforts of the Northern Democracy is quite tender, indeed; and exhibits unusual sagacity in that vigilant sentinel on the watch towers of our suffering country. Long may he wave public virtue, like his, is very rare, and we should endeavor to lift ourselves to his sublime and charming comprehension. [Pitts Post, Douglas Democrat, March 10, 1862.]

As We Expected.

The New York Tribune of the 24th inst., says:

"Our difference with General McClellan, if difference there be, relates to the spirit in which the war should be waged and the end which the Unionists should contemplate."

That is just what we expected, and we honor you for the frankness of the acknowledgment. Many of your satellites, who are abusing and denouncing his dismissal and disgrace, by carping at the manner in which he carries on the war, have not the honesty to admit that that is but the cover for and not the real ground of censure. General McClellan is offensive to the radical Republicans, not because he does not carry on the war effectively, but for the reason that he aims at the restoration of the Union under the old Constitution, while they deem the emancipation of the slaves the great, if not the only object of the struggle. General McClellan is for keeping faith with the people, who were told, when the war commenced, that it had but one object, the restoration of the Union, while they are for perditionally breaking it. [Cin. Post, March 12, 1862.]

An Elephant Woe.

The Port Royal correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows:

"The contraband question is getting to be a knotty problem for General Sherman. He has written repeatedly for 'instructions,' but the Administration have not replied to his letters. 'What will he do with it?' is a puzzle to himself."

"The fact is that the Government has a large-sized elephant on its hand, and it is difficult to say what must be done with the negroes and the Sea Island plantations. Ten thousand contrabands within our lines, and their number increasing daily by accessions from the main, are to be fed and clothed. The planting season is at hand. The cattle have been driven off, most of them killed, and the corn used up for forage."

Those Abolition and Republican editors who have insisted that our Generals should raffle for the elephant, ought, in justice to General Sherman, since he won it, to tell him what to do with it and where to keep it.

The folly of the whole Abolition business is well exemplified by this Port Royal operation. The sensible plan is to let the negro slaves remain where they are. As for the contrabands we have got, the Northern Abolitionists ought to support them.

It must not be thought,—remarks a cotemporary,—that all is done when our triumphal columns shall have dispersed the insurrectionary bands which so long impeded their march. Victory is not always synonymous with peace. We must remember that after we shall have drawn back the misguided Southerners into the Union folds, we shall have to live with them as brothers and equals, and that in some sense their allegiance must be voluntary in order that the connection may be mutually beneficial. The aim ought to be to conciliate rather than destroy—to show that whilst resistance to the authority of the government is not a tyrant, as designing men have said, but a political organization to protect all rights. Let it be shown that the objects of the loyal people have been slandered by the disunion leaders—that we never intended, never wished, to oppose the inhabitants of any section, or render their citizenship burdensome or distasteful. Above all should it be demonstrated that the Unionists are not a gang of slave robbers or abolition incendiaries. So will the erring soon see their error, and brotherly cordiality, fraternal harmony, seal the permanence of the reunited States.

Governor Wright, of Indiana.

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from Governor Wright, of Indiana, who was on his way to Washington, to enter upon his duties as one of the United States Senators from Indiana. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has high hopes of the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. While decidedly and bitterly opposed to secession and its leaders, he entertains the kindest feelings towards the people of the South, and so soon as peace is restored, stands ready to accede to a National Convention, should they wish it, to consider and adjust any matters of grievance of which they think they have just cause of complaint. [Cin. Eng., Feb. 27.]

Not Satisfied.

The recent decisive victories of the federal army, are hardly more unwelcome to the Secessionists than to the Abolitionists. Seek as they may to disguise it, the "irrepressibles" have no wish to have this war brought to a close until slavery is overthrown throughout the South. It was their zeal for this object, and not their love for the Union which our fathers established that has made the "irrepressibles" so fierce for the war. If the Union is held together and slavery preserved, the result will prove worse than gall and wormwood to the Abolitionists.

The Fort Donelson Victory.

A Cairo dispatch of the 20th, states that the number of field pieces captured at Fort Donelson is at least 70 guns. Among them are bronze and iron rifled cannon of English manufacture. The small arms captured amounted to 20,000, and the prisoners to 15,000. The number of rebels killed is at least 800, and their wounded more than double that number. Gen. Grant's official report states our loss at 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Of the latter some 200 were taken prisoners. So far as ascertained, our loss is, thus stated:

40th Illinois—killed and wounded, 40.
Taylor's Battery—1 killed and 4 wounded.
11th Illinois—killed, 71; wounded, 180.
14th Illinois—killed, 40; about 60 wounded.
17th Illinois—killed, 4; wounded 20.
12th Iowa—killed, 3; wounded, 24.
63rd Ohio—wounded, 3.
14th Iowa—killed, 6; wounded, 50.
24 Iowa—killed, 38; wounded, 160.
6th Illinois—killed, 35; wounded 1, 160.
41st Illinois—killed, 17; wounded, 130.
6th Illinois—killed, 21; wounded, 118.
30th Illinois—killed, 19; wounded, 71.
31st Illinois—killed, 60; wounded, 200.
12th Illinois—killed, 95; wounded, 100.

The United States Note Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1862.

The following is the bill as finally passed both houses of Congress, authorizing the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption of existing bonds, coupons or other securities, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

AN ACT to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption of existing bonds, coupons or other securities, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury may, by authority of the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, provided, however, that fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for, substituted for them; and provided, further, that the amount of the two thirds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars, and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, and other debts, except duties on imports, and demands of every kind due to the United States except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid; and any holders of said United States notes, depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who thereupon issue to the holders an equal amount of United States bonds, coupons or other securities, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years after the date of such bonds, coupons or other securities, and said bonds, coupons or other securities, shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be re-issued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, coupons, bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of the Treasury notes that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or for the United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall be countersigned by the Treasurer of the United States, and the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, after the said notes or bonds shall be received by the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by any person or persons, or by any corporation, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, or by any person or persons, or by any corporation, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, or by any person or persons, or by any corporation, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, or by any person or persons, or by any corporation, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit, for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, and may, at his discretion, transfer or designate depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall be countersigned by the Treasurer of the United States, and the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, after the said notes or bonds shall be received by the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by any person or persons, or by any corporation, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, or by any person or persons, or by any corporation, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, or by any person or persons, or by any corporation, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods which shall be paid in coin, or in notes, payable, or in coupons, or in bonds, or in registered bonds, or in any other securities, shall be received and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund and applied as follows:—

First.—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second.—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third.—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall lawfully make, forge, counterfeit, alter, or cause or procure to be made, any such bill, note, or coupon, or shall unlawfully aid or assist in the making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering any such bill, note, coupon or other security issued under the authority of this act, or heretofore issued under any act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes or bonds, or shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, with intent to pass, utter, publish or sell, or shall have or keep in possession or conceal with intent to pass, utter, publish or sell, or shall be or become, counsellor or altered note, bond, coupon or other security, with intent to defraud any body corporate or politic, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person, having the custody of any plate or plates from which any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities mentioned in this act, or any part thereof, shall have been printed, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of printing any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, or shall have or keep in possession or conceal with intent to pass, utter, publish or sell, or shall be or become, counsellor or altered note, bond, coupon or other security, with intent to defraud any body corporate or politic, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person, having the custody of any plate or plates from which any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities mentioned in this act, or any part thereof, shall have been printed, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of printing any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, or shall have or keep in possession or conceal with intent to pass, utter, publish or sell, or shall be or become, counsellor or altered note, bond, coupon or other security, with intent to defraud any body corporate or politic, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Letter from Secretary of the Treasury Relative to the Issue of Certificates of Debt to Creditors.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the bill submitted by him, authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, and which bill was passed by Congress, and has received the approval of the President:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1862.

SIR,—Notwithstanding all possible exertions on my part to provide means of saving the just demands of public creditors, and notwithstanding the actual payments, averaging nearly a million and a half dollars each day, the arrearages have largely accumulated, and have caused great inconvenience, and in some instances serious trouble, and distress. Those creditors, especially those who have furnished supplies, arms and transportation, urgently require payment, and ought to have it. The delay effects not themselves only, but through manifold ramifications, large numbers of others, not to say whole communities. The amount of the established requisitions from the several departments is \$28,430,557.85, of which \$21,291,653.69 is from the Department of War. The amount of floating debt, chiefly existing in the War Department, probably exceeds four millions.

It is impossible to borrow advantageously until financial measures, necessary to insure prompt payment of interest from tax, and to provide the best possible market for the bonds of the United States, shall have received the sanction of Congress; and the means of payment by notes, to be issued under the act of Congress, just passed, cannot be provided except after the lapse of the considerable time required for their preparation or completion. Under these circumstances, I have anxiously sought for some measure of relief, and after much reflection, have determined to submit to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the amount found due on final settlement, to such creditors as may desire to receive them, certificates of the Treasury of the United States, payable in one year after date or earlier, at the option of the Government, and bearing six per cent interest. These certificates, issued either for the full amount due, or for portions of such amounts not less than \$1,000, would probably secure most of the actual purposes of payment, and afford very considerable relief, while the Government would incur no risk, and could suffer no loss in consequence of their issue. Trusting that this measure will receive the favorable consideration of the Committee, and, if approved, the earliest possible sanction of Congress, I remain, with great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. THOMAS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The following is a copy of the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the head of the proper Department, in satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States, and certificates for the whole amount due, or parts

thereof, not less than one thousand dollars, signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned, as may be directed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, which certificates shall be payable in one year from date, or earlier, at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

SENATE.—A bill requiring Captains sailing to foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance, was passed.

The bill for the organization of staffs of divisions of the army, passed the Senate.

Mr. Wade's joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint as many Assistant Adjutants General and other officers as in his judgment the service required, was adopted.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting orders and information relative to the command in Kansas; also transmitting the aggregate number of volunteers from each State, and expenses of that department was received.

The confederate bill was taken up.

Mr. McDougal spoke at length. Without concluding, he gave way to Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Daves from the committee on Elections, made a report on the petition of S. Ferguson Beach, asking to be admitted to a seat as representative from the 7th Congressional district of Va. The committee offered with the report a resolution that Mr. Beach is not entitled to a seat. The subject was laid over.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing internal revenue for the support of Government, and to pay the interest on the public debt. Referred to the committee of the Whole, and made the special order one week from next Tuesday.

Mr. Stevens said as considerable impatience had been expressed by the public at the delay in reporting the bill he desired to say that the committee of Ways and Means did not obtain possession of the estimates and facts to enable them to judge how much revenue was necessary, and the first week in January. The committee then had before them all the appropriation bills, which were all passed ten days ago, being earlier than usual in the session.

The committee were also engaged some time on the currency question, including the treasury note bill. The tax subject was referred to a sub committee, which worked as assiduously as possible during every hour they were not engaged in the House. He believed they had worked more hours every day since that time, than any laborer in the United States. When the sub committee completed its labors the entire committee of Ways and Means had gone over the bill carefully, article by article, until they adopted it in their unanimous report. He did not ask any commendation for the committee, but assured that when the bill came to be considered and reviewed, benevolent indulgence may be extended to them. He desired the extra copies of the bill ordered to be printed, to be distributed for the consideration of the people, who are to sustain the burdens, and that they may have the benefit of their suggestions.

Mr. Sedgwick offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence relative to the present condition of Mexico, and the alleged design of the allied powers in invading Mexico to establish a monarchy.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution, that, in the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war into which the United States have been forced by the treasonable attempt of Southern secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government without modification or change.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution providing for the payment of the awards to the commissioners for claims growing out of military movements in the Department of the West.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling offered a resolution, which he said he wanted to debate, requesting the Secretary of War to suspend all unexecuted orders for firearms to companies, associations or individuals, until the further action of Congress, or till they shall be either suspended or annulled by its authority. The resolution, at Mr. Conkling's request, lies over.

On motion of Mr. Darnall, the committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into a report on the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers at Madison, Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, it was resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House the amount of the subscription to the national loan authorized by the act of July 17, 1861; the amounts of money paid on such subscription; and the purposes to which they have been appropriated.

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specen. He quoted from Justice Story and other writers, as showing that there should be no confiscation of private property. He (McDougal) contended that the provision relating to the freeing of slaves, was unconstitutional. He then quoted from the declarations of the President and Secretary of State, to show that an entirely different policy had been declared by the Government. The colonization scheme was wild and impracticable. He contended that magnanimity was the greatest virtue of victors, and that we should go forward with the Constitution, our common Constitution, in hand, and peace in the other.

Mr. Cowan said that he agreed with the Senator from California.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Pennsylvania contested election case. The pending resolution being, that John Kline is not, but that John P. Verree, the sitting member, is entitled to a seat from the third Congressional district.

Relief for Families of Volunteers.

The following is a copy of the bill for the Relief of Families of Volunteers, which recently passed the Legislature and is now a law:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That for the relief of the necessities of the families of volunteers who now are, or hereafter may be, in the service of the State or the United States, there be and hereby is levied and assessed, for the year 1862, three-fifths of one mill on the dollar valuation on the grand list of the taxable property of the State, and the amount so levied and assessed shall be collected in the same manner as other State taxes are collected.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the assessors in the several wards and townships in the State, when they are making the assessment of 1862, to take an enumeration, by name, of all the volunteers who have enlisted from their several wards and townships, being residents therein when enlisted, and are then in the service of the State or United States, naming the company and regiment to which they belong, and make an accurate return, under oath, to the auditors of their counties, on or before the third Monday of May, 1862, designating those who have families and those who have not and where there are families, the number, sex and ages.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the auditors of the several counties to furnish to the assessors of their respective counties such blanks as are necessary for taking the aforesaid enumeration; and, within twenty days after such enumeration is returned to them, make out and forward to the Auditor of State, a statement, showing the number of volunteers who have enlisted from their respective counties, and are then in the service of the State or United States.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of State, to open prompt accounts with each county in the State, and apportion the fund so raised upon the enumeration and returns made to him by the several county auditors, and pay over the same to the county treasurers at their semi-annual settlement with the State, taking the proper receipt therefor.

Sec. 5. That the commissioners of the several counties respectively, shall take control of said fund for the purposes named in this act, which fund paid into the county treasuries. The fund raised by the levy authorized by this act, shall be distributed by said commissioners for the relief of the necessities of the families of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the service aforesaid, in money or otherwise, as their necessities may require, under such rules and regulations as said commissioners may institute; and commissioners may continue to afford the relief contemplated by this act, to the family of any volunteer heretofore or hereafter killed, deceased, or disabled in the service aforesaid.

Sec. 6. To anticipate the receipts which may come into the county treasuries by virtue of the tax levied under the authority of this act, the said commissioners are hereby authorized and required to borrow, from time to time, as may be deemed necessary, such sums of money as shall not exceed in the aggregate, three-fourths of their proportion of the tax levied by this act, and to pay the same to the county treasurers, to be used in this act, shall be construed to mean only a wife, dependent minor child or children and dependent parent or parents residing in this State.

Sec. 7. Any moneys transferred as aforesaid, shall be reimbursed to the proper fund from moneys obtained under the provisions of this act. And said commissioners are hereby authorized, out of any money that may be borrowed as aforesaid, or out of said relief fund when paid into the county treasury, to pay any amounts that may have been provided under said act in conformity to the relief act passed May 16th, 1861, over the amount of the fund raised by the authority of said act.

Sec. 8. No compensation shall be allowed to any officer or person for any services rendered under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That the families of all volunteers, who may have been or shall be killed, disabled, or taken prisoners (and held as such) in any engagements with the rebels, shall be entitled to the benefits of this law, though they may not have been regularly mustered into the service of the State or of the United States.

Sec. 10. Soldiers enlisted since April 1st, 1861, in the regular army of the United States, shall be deemed volunteers for all the purposes of this act.

Sec. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

It is decided that no commands will be given to Gen. Fremont until a Court of inquiry has on his case.